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ABSTRACT

Intended as a guide for people considering a career in law, this booklet addresses the following questions: (1) "What is the lawyer's role in society?" (2) "Should you be a lawyer?" (3) "What about jobs?" (4) "How much do lawyers make?" (5) "How do you choose a law school?" (6) "How to get into law school?" (7) "What is law school like?" (8) "How much does law school cost?" (9) "What about financial aid?" and (10) "Admission to the bar." A 37-item bibliography of books that discuss in further detail some of the questions dealt with in this booklet is included. Annotations are provided for those items not mentioned in the text. (JB)

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Public Education Division

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What Is the Lawyer's Role in Society?

Carved in stone above the columned entrance to the Supreme Court is the phrase, "Equal Justice Under Law." Assuring that principle to the more than 248 million people in the United States is the work of the country's more than 725,000 lawyers and judges.

The American legal system is complex. The foundation of the system is the United States Constitution, but we also are governed by the acts of the United States Congress, fifty state constitutions, and state and municipal statutes. Besides these statutory foundations, American law is grounded in the decisions of its courts. These decisions make up the Common Law, and prior court decisions are precedent for later courts deciding the same issues. Furthermore, because of our heritage as a colony of England, the common laws of England – that is, the rulings of the English common law courts – are also considered as precedent by our courts.

In the United States, a lawyer has a dual role as advisor and as advocate. As an advisor, the lawyer keeps clients out of trouble by informing them about the legal consequences of proposed actions, by drafting legal arrangements that comply with the law and by advising about the client's rights and obligations in dealings with other people. The lawyer also assists in putting entangled affairs in order through counseling and negotiation. As an advocate, he or she assists in the administration of justice. American courts operate under an adversary system in which parties to a disagreement in a civil case, or the prosecution and defense in a criminal case, present their points of view to a judge or judge and jury. Lawyers, who are licensed by the courts and are officers of the court, are qualified to present other people's cases through written and oral arguments and application of the appropriate laws, procedures and rules of evidence.

In addition to his or her regular work, a lawyer is expected to devote time to the improvement of the profession and to public service activities. The former might include participation in bar association projects concerning professional ethics or improving the administration of justice. Public service work includes providing free legal service to those who cannot afford to pay or being involved in community activities.

Not All Are Trial Lawyers

When people think of lawyers, many will picture those portrayed in movies or on television. The image is of an actor or actress speaking eloquently in front of a jury in a mahogany-panelled courtroom and producing a last-minute rabbit from the hat to save a client.

In reality, most lawyers spend much of their time outside the courtroom setting. They talk and write letters or memos to clients and to others on behalf of clients; they research legal issues; they draft contracts, deeds, wills, corporate by-laws, ordinances and legislation; they counsel, mediate and negotiate settlements; they draft depositions, interrogatories, pleadings, trial and appellate briefs, proposed jury instructions and court findings; and they present matters to administrative boards and agencies.

Lawyers' careers are extremely varied. Some lawyers in private practice specialize in advising corporations; some concentrate on solving individuals' civil legal problems; some practice criminal defense.

About 15 percent of all lawyers work for various governmental units in either civil or criminal law. A much smaller number teach law or become judges.

Yet others do not practice law at all, but use their legal skills in the business world as executives, corporate tax experts and bankers. Some combine careers, such as a law practice and politics. Others become legal affairs reporters.

This booklet will answer some of your questions about a career in law. Additional information can be obtained from the books listed in the bibliography at the end of this booklet.

Should You Be a Lawyer?

In considering a career in law, first evaluate your own interests, goals and qualifications. The qualities most needed to be a good lawyer, according to a survey of bar association leaders, are dedication, motivation and the willingness to work long hours.

Other important qualities include a good vocabulary and thorough knowledge of the English language; sound reasoning skills; an ability to write clearly and concisely; a good memory; and the ability to communicate well verbally.

Temperament is also a factor to be considered. It is often necessary to work under pressure of tight deadlines, to have the patience to spend many hours researching a single legal point and to analyze facts carefully and marshal them to create a persuasive argument. Patience and understanding in listening to adversaries as well as to clients and witnesses also are important.

If you think you are interested in a career in a courtroom rather than in an office, you also will need the ability to think quickly on your feet, to speak with ease and authority in public, to pursue details and to understand courtroom strategy.

Opportunities for Women and Minorities

The number of women and minority group members attending law school has grown dramatically in recent decades. In 1963, only 1,739 women were enrolled as degree candidates in ABA-approved law schools; in 1988, women law students numbered 50,932, or 42 percent of all J.D. degree candidates.

In 1969 (the first year for which minority student figures are available) there were 2,933 black, Hispanic American, Asian American, American Indian and Alaskan Native law students. In 1988, the total minority enrollment was 14,295.

Opportunities for careers in law grew dramatically at the same time, as recruiters for government, law firms and corporations actively sought new graduates from those groups.

Minority group members and women in the top portion of their graduating classes are likely to continue to be in great demand.

What About Jobs?

Lawyers can choose from a wide variety of jobs. Many new lawyers join law firms, but even the jobs offered by law firms vary greatly according to the type of law practiced. For example, many large urban firms primarily have corporate clients. Some firms offer a "general practice" that serves both corporate and individual clients in civil and criminal matters. Other firms specialize in litigation work or in personal injury cases, family law, or patent law. A few firms concentrate on public interest law.

Law firms range in size from one attorney in a single office to more than 500 attorneys in offices located around the country and overseas. Statistics taken in 1985 showed that there were 216,336 lawyers in single-office practices. Of the 42,466 law firms of more than one practitioner, 17,836 had two practicing lawyers (42% of all law firms are those with two lawyers); 7,142 had four or five lawyers (16.9% of the total law firms), and 503 large law firms had 50 or more lawyers (1.2% of the law firms).

More and more legal clinics are being established, either as individual operations or as part of a national network. Legal clinics, as a rule, offer basic legal services for set prices to individuals.

Many corporations, businesses, banks and title companies have legal departments and offer a different type of work for the graduate.

Federal, state and municipal governments have frequent openings for lawyers. The growing complexity of the law requires governmental legal offices to expand their staffs continually. For example, federal government agencies often have large legal staffs, and there is often considerable competition among graduates to begin their careers in such agencies as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, or the Justice Department.

Openings for government jobs occur all over the country, not just in Washington, D.C. Information about such job openings is available in *Now Hiring: Government Jobs for Lawyers* published by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. Copies can be ordered from Order Fulfillment, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611, at a cost of $17.90 ($12.90 for members of the ABA Law Student Division).

Among the most prestigious positions are clerking positions for judges. Supreme Court justices and federal appellate judges each have several clerks. Federal district court judges and many state court judges also have at least one clerk.

Major urban areas, such as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, offer the widest variety of jobs. Competition for the jobs in those cities is great, however. Suburban law practices are also growing rapidly. In addition, lawyers are often needed in rural communities throughout the United States. For information about rural practice, write the Rural Education Association, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

Unfortunately, the job market for graduates is tight and may become even more competitive throughout the 1990s. While graduates from the "national" law schools and top students from other law schools are always in demand by private law firms, corporations and the government, others will have a more difficult time finding a job in a preferred line of practice or in a preferred location.

Paralegals

A growing number of individuals have decided to follow careers as paralegals, who are assistants to attorneys. The functions they perform vary considerably, but may include interviewing clients, conducting legal research projects and drafting legal documents under the supervision of attorneys.

A number of tax-supported junior colleges and four-year colleges, as well as for-profit private schools, now offer training for legal assistants.

A list of legal assistant education programs approved by the American Bar Association may be obtained for free from the Standing Committee on Legal Assistants, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. New programs are approved each February and August, and updated listings of known programs may be obtained by writing the Committee toward the end of these months.

How Much Do Lawyers Make?

Many people believe all lawyers are rich. Not so. In 1988, a survey of a sampling of members of the American Bar Association found that the median income of attorneys was $32,750. While there are attorneys who report incomes above $500,000, a great many attorneys – particularly new graduates – earn less than $20,000. Surveys of recent graduates indicate that beginning salaries range from $16,000 to more than $70,000. The lower salaries are for associates in firms in smaller cities or those in legal aid programs. The top salaries are offered to associates entering major New York City law firms.

The type of legal work engaged in affects the total amount of salary or fees that will be earned. A survey conducted in 1988 for the ABA's *Student Lawyer* magazine found the following for entry-level or junior positions (attorneys who have passed the bar but have no experience): a legal aid attorney in New York City, $24,500; a law professor at the University of Washington, $40,842; a public defender in Denver, $28,128; a state supreme court clerk in Idaho, $33,720; an in-house counsel for an insurance company in Illinois, $35,046.

How Do You Choose a Law School?

Begin with a self-assessment, particularly of your academic record, but also of where you would like to work after law school.

Generally, the major "national" law schools require excellent scholastic records and high Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores, i.e., a GPA of 3.5 and LSAT of 40 or above. Graduates of these schools are in demand by major law firms across the country and thus may have a greater choice of the type of practice they wish to follow as well as of location.

Some law schools place less emphasis on undergraduate grades and greater emphasis on other factors in candidates' backgrounds. Top graduates of these schools will also have a wide choice of opportunities. While these schools may be easier to get into, graduates not in the top percentile may find that their choice of jobs is limited. Since post-graduate relocation often is difficult, particularly to another state, if you don't attend a "national" law school, consider attending a school in the state in which you wish to practice.

Other considerations are the course of study that a school offers, tuition and availability of financial assistance for which you may qualify.

Get information on a number of law schools' programs, entrance standards and costs well in advance of application deadlines. This will allow you time to look over the curriculum and talk to lawyers in your community about those schools. Then, apply to several schools. Competition is stringent; if you don't get your first choice you may be accepted at the second, third or fourth.

More information can be obtained from admissions counselors at individual law schools. A list of ABA-approved schools and their addresses is included in the booklet, *A Review of Legal Education*, published annually by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar (see bibliography for ordering information).

How to Get into Law School

Competition is keen for admission to all law schools. Grade point average in college and scores on the Law School Admission Test are the two major determining factors for admissions to most law schools in the country.

In addition to those two factors, schools have other considerations that may include quality and rank of college attended; course of study and difficulty of curriculum followed; college activities; moral character; motivation and personality of applicant, as revealed in a letter of application; geographical location of home; and family. Law schools seek to have a diverse student body.

The LSAT is a half-day exam that is given several times each year in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries. Registration information, materials and a full-length sample of the LSAT are available from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

Competition to get into law schools was particularly keen in the 1970s. While the number of applicants leveled off in the early 1980s, applications increased again

in the late 1980s, and excellent undergraduate achievements still are important. At present, there are approximately 120,000 J.D. degree students in ABA-approved law schools, and about 35,000 law students graduate from these schools each year.

Classes to Take as an Undergraduate

Unlike preparation for a career in medicine or engineering, there is no particular course of study required or recommended for college students who intend to go to law school. Accordingly, students from a wide variety of majors (e.g., philosophy, physics, political science, engineering and business) are admitted to law schools each year. Indeed, one recent study found that no major had an advantage or disadvantage in admission to law school.

Increasingly, colleges offer law-related courses as part of the curriculum (e.g., sociology of law, constitutional law, law and psychology, law and literature, criminal justice, etc.). These courses usually are not designed to prepare students for law school; rather, they show the interrelationships of law, the legal process, society and culture. Thus, they are useful to all students who seek a broader understanding of the role of law in our society.

The PreLaw Handbook, published by the Law School Admission Council, recommends rigorous courses that help to develop critical thinking, as well as analytic, writing and verbal skills. These skills are usually the goal of most well-taught liberal arts courses.

What Is Law School Like?

Law school consists of a three-year course of full-time study or a four-year part-time program. Although the approach to the study of law varies somewhat from school to school, the first portion of the law school curriculum generally is filled with mandatory subjects such as contracts, constitutional law, torts, criminal law, legal writing, civil procedure, remedies and property.

In the remainder of the course of study, students choose from a variety of courses. Options may include corporate law, labor law, bankruptcy, secured transactions, family law, juvenile law, federal courts, wills and trusts, administrative law, accounting and the law, litigation technique, negotiation or independent research. Many schools also have clinical programs which offer students direct experience in actual legal practice.

Most law school classes use the case-method of teaching, which involves detailed examination of a number of related, sometime contradictory judicial opinions, and which relies heavily on student-faculty interchange.

Extracurricular activities can help a student prepare for a career in law, too. Moot court and trial and appellate advocacy competitions help hone written and oral advocacy skills; client counseling competitions build problem-solving abilities; and a position on a law review publication can help a student develop analytical research and writing skills. Membership in a special interest club, such as an international law club, can bring the student into contact with current problems in the law and with practitioners in the field.

How Much Does Law School Cost?

Law school tuition for full-time students in 1988 averaged about $2,608 a year at public-supported law schools and $9,651 a year at private law schools. The range of tuition in 1988 was from $833 at a state-supported institution to $14,331 at a private university. While night school or other part-time programs will be somewhat less per year, the longer course of study required to graduate will be at least as expensive as the full-time programs at the same institutions.

Costs are escalating. Law students can expect to spend from $20,000 to $45,000 during their three or four years of law school. In addition to tuition costs, there will be books and supplies, travel, rent and food expenses.

What About Financial Aid?

Other than family support, loans, scholarships and part-time work are the three primary sources of financial assistance available to help students meet the cost of law school.

Several different loan programs are available through either state or federal governments. The best source of information about these programs is the financial aid office of the law school you plan to attend.

Veterans may be eligible for Veterans Administration (VA) financial assistance. For information about VA programs, contact the office in your state.

The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) sponsors a program designed to increase the number of economically and educationally disadvantaged persons in law school. It was established in 1968 and is co-sponsored by the ABA, National Bar Association, Hispanic National Bar Association, Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. Financial aid for this program comes primarily from government sources. Further information can be obtained from CLEO, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Scholarships are another source of financial assistance. The best source of information about current scholarships is the school catalog. It will list the scholarships available through the school and requirements for eligibility. Other scholarships may be available directly from community and service organizations of which a prospective student's family is a member. For example, one state might provide a scholarship for persons from rural areas, another a scholarship for direct descendants of veterans of the Civil War. Your state department of education will have information about such special scholarships.

Work scholarships – which provide minimal financial assistance – are offered by a number of law schools, usually to students who need but cannot otherwise qualify for aid. These scholarships provide for work in libraries, dining rooms or administrative offices.

Many students work during the summer or at part-time jobs while in school. Preferred are law clerk jobs with law firms or for judges. Although these positions may not pay much, students find out about the day-to-day practice of law and the

operation of courts. In addition, the positions may lead to full-time job offers from the law firm or judge following graduation. Full-time law students at ABA-approved law schools may not work more than 20 hours per week.

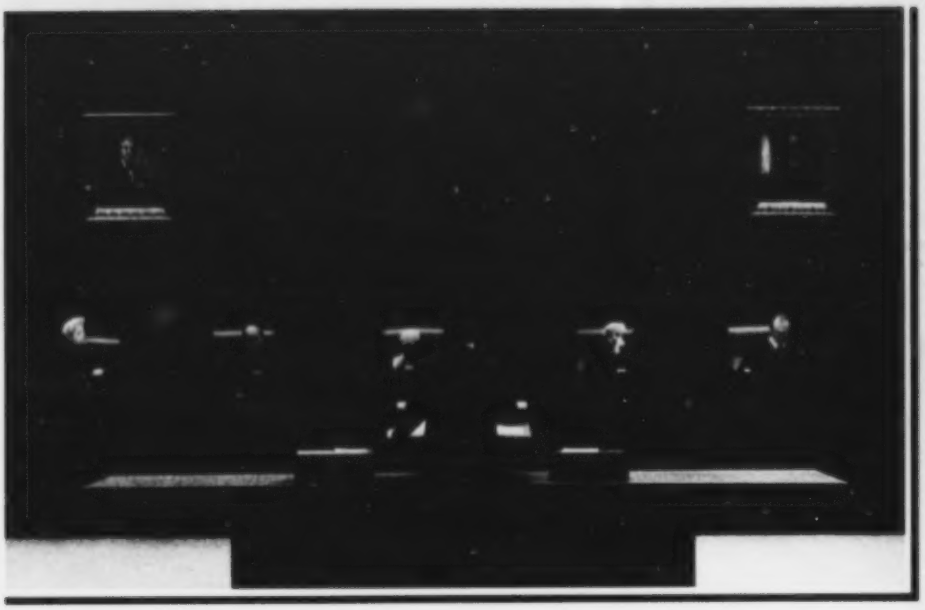
Before applying for any loan, students are urged to investigate all sources of aid and to compare their terms. Students should not assume that funds provided through their school have the best available terms. Many banks, loan institutions and insurance companies have plans specifically designed to meet the needs of students. Although these companies are profit-making organizations, their resources may enable them to extend long-range financial assistance specifically suited to an individual student's needs at terms lower than those available through a university.

After investigating and comparing the possible sources of financial assistance, a student would be wise to consult the financial or loan advisor at his or her university before making any commitment.

Admission to the Bar

After graduating from law school, an individual must gain admission to the bar of the jurisdiction (state or territory) in which he or she wishes to practice law.

The usual requirements for admission are possession of good moral character and fitness, i.e., law abiding and free from drug or alcohol dependency; at least three years of college education; and successful completion of a written examination given by the state's Board of Law (or Bar) Examiners. Most states require that an applicant for admission to the bar be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school.



There are some exceptions. For example, four states (California, Vermont, Virginia and Washington) will allow candidates to prepare for the bar exam by "reading" law under the supervision of an attorney, rather than attending law school. Wisconsin admits graduates from its two law schools without the requirement of a written bar examination. Other applicants for admission must take the bar exam, however.

The bar exam in most states is made up of several distinct parts. One is the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), a multiple-choice, day-long test that covers subjects applicable in all states. A second portion is a full-day essay exam requiring application of state law to a series of complex problems. Thirty-nine states also require a third part on professional responsibility issues, the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE).

The MBE and essay portions are given twice a year, in February and July. The MPRE is given three times a year, in March, August and November.

Upon passing the bar exam, an individual is admitted to practice in the jurisdiction and, generally, in the federal court in the circuit in which he or she will practice (some federal courts now have special admissions requirements). Admission to practice law in one jurisdiction does not automatically entitle a lawyer to practice law in another.

Additional information about each state's bar exam can be obtained from the board of law examiners, located in the capital city of each state.

A capsule review of the minimum requirements for admission to legal practice in the United States is included in the annually published *A Review of Legal Education;* more detailed information is contained in the *Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements* (see bibliography).

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The listing below contains a variety of books that explain the role of lawyers in society, opportunities for careers in law, availability of jobs, etc. Annotations are provided where the material is not listed elsewhere in this booklet or where titles are not self-explanatory.

American Lawyers in a Changing Society 1776-1876
Maxwell Bloomfield, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA 02138, 1976, 416 pages, $30.50.

Becoming a Lawyer: A Humanistic Perspective on Legal Education and Professionalism
Elizabeth Dvorkin, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN, 1981, 211 pages, $12.95.

Bieber's Dictionary of Legal Citations
Mary Miles Prince, William S. Hein & Co., Inc., Buffalo, NY, 1988, 316 pages, $19. Reference guide for attorneys, legal secretaries, paralegals and law students.

The Bramble Bush: On Our Law and Its Study
Karl N. Llewellyn, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, 1981, 160 pages, $12. Compilation of lectures introducing students to the study of law.

Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements
Annual. Available from Order Fulfillment Department, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. First copy free upon request. Additional copies, $2.

Dean's List of Recommended Readings for Prelaw and Law Students
Second edition; Julius J. Marke and Edward J. Bander, Oceana Publications, Inc., Buffalo, NY, 1984, 350 pages, $17.50.

Financial Aid for Minorities in Business and Law
Ruth Swann, Garrett Park Press, Garrett Park, MD 20896, 1987, 60 pages, single copy $4. Listing of financial aid sources.

Full Disclosure: Do You Really Want to Be a Lawyer?
American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division, Peterson's, Princeton, NJ, 1989, 175 pages, $11.95. Compendium of everything today's lawyers wish they had known before entering law school.

Gideon's Trumpet
Anthony Lewis, Random House, Inc., NY, 1964, 262 pages, $3.16. Detailed study of Clarence Earl Gideon's fight to reverse his conviction, which resulted in the Supreme Court's decision guaranteeing the right to counsel for indigent defendants.

A Guide by Students for Students: Inside the Law Schools
Fourth edition; Sally Goldbarb, E. P. Dutton, NY, 1986, 359 pages, $9.95. Based on firsthand reports from law school students and graduates throughout the country. Also provides job placement statistics for each school.

A Guide for Legal Assistants
Michelle Gowen, Practicing Law Institute, NY, 1987, 380 pages, $50. Introduction to the roles, responsibilities and specializations of legal assistants.

Guide to Law Schools
Eighth edition; Epstein, et al., Barron's Educational Series, Inc., NY, 1988, 488 pages, $11.95. Describes the enrollment, admissions, J.D. programs, grading systems, placement procedures, and employment record of 152 ABA-approved law schools.

Gunning for Justice
Gerry Spence and Anthony Polk; 1982, 470 pages, $17.95. Available from Valley Book Store, P. O. Box G, Jackson, WY 83001. Autobiography of Gerry Spence, a famous Wyoming trial lawyer, including four of his major cases.

Introduction to Law Study and Law Examinations in a Nutshell
Stanley V. Kinyon, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN, 1971, 389 pages, $10.95.

An Introduction to the Legal System of the United States
Second edition; E. Allen Farnsworth, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, 1983, 192 pages, $17.50. For students and laypersons interested in a basic understanding of the American legal system.

Introduction to the Study and Practice of Law in a Nutshell
Kenney F. Hegland, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN, 1983, 418 pages, $11.95.

Judging the Jury
Valarie P. Hans and Neil Vidmar, Plenum Press, NY, 1987, 300 pages, $17.95. Addresses the difficult questions of whether the current system can result in fair, unbiased and impartial juries and, given the rules under which trials are conducted, whether it is reasonable to expect juries to decide competently the issues before them.

Law Books and How to Use Them
John C. Townes, William S. Hein & Co., Inc., Buffalo, NY, 1980, 179 pages, $40. Intended as a primer about the use of law books.

Law School Admission Test
Thomas H. Martinson, Arco Publishing Company (Div. of Simon & Schuster), NY, 1989, 352 pages, $10.95. Provides preparation for all areas of the exam. Includes four full-length practice tests with detailed explanatory answers.

Law: The Story of Lawmakers and the Law We Have Lived by, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day
Rene A. Wormser, Fred B. Rothman & Company, Littleton, CO, 1982, 609 pages, $45.

Lawyering: A Realistic Approach to Legal Practice
James C. Freund, New York Law Publishing Company, 1979, 370 pages, $45.

Lawyers and the Legal Profession
Second edition (Contemporary Legal Education Series); Michie Company, Charlottesville, VA, 1985, 724 pages, $29.50.

Lawyers in the Making
Seymour Warkov, Greenwood Press, Inc., Westport, CT, 1980, $35.

The Legal Profession in the United States
Third edition; 1985, available from William S. Hein & Company, Inc., Buffalo, NY, $10. This booklet is written chiefly for lawyers and jurists from other countries, but it is also useful to students who wish to know something of the legal profession in this country.

Occupational Outlook Handbook
"Business, Managerial and Legal Occupations," 1988-89, Bulletin No. 2300-2, 45 pages, $2.50. Available from Region 5,

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P. O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690.

One L
Scott Turow, Penguin Books, NY, 1978, 300 pages, $6.95. The author tells of his first year as a student at Harvard Law School, permitting readers a detailed look at the law school experience.

Paralegals: Progress and Prospects of a Satellite Occupation
Quintin Johnstone and Martin Wenglinsky, Greenwood Press, Westport, CT, 1986, 257 pages, $39.95. Profile of the paralegal profession that looks at the different settings in which paralegals are employed.

Power of Attorney: The Rise of the Giant Law Firms
Mark Stevens, McGraw Hill, NY, 1987, 187 pages, $17.95. Presents a history of the multinational law firm to help the reader learn about big firms' different management and compensation systems, approaches to strategic planning, etc.

Prelaw Handbook
Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940. Revised annually, $12. A discussion of prelaw and law study. It also contains a list of law schools, giving a two-page summary of each.

The Public Interest Handbook
Geoffrey Kaiser and Barbara Mule, Locust Hill Press, West Cornwall, CT, 1987, 500 pages, $29.95. This handbook provides a guide to legal careers in public interest organizations.

Readings and Cases on an Introduction to the Anglo-American Legal System
Second edition; Edgar Bodenheimer, John B. Oakley and Jean C. Love, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN, 1988, 166 pages, $14.95.

A Review of Legal Education in the United States
Annual. Available from Information Services, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. First copy free. Additional copies $2 each.

Some Makers of American Law
Bernard Schwartz, Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY, 1985, $30. Describes the development of American law through the lives of its most eminent jurists.

Straight Talk on Careers: 80 Pros Take You into Their Professions
Mary Barbera-Hogan, Garrett Park Press, Garrett Park, MD 20896, 1987, 249 pages, $15. A leading lawyer and other working professionals talk about their jobs — what they do and how they got there.

Studying Law: An Introduction
Charles D. Kelso and R. Randall Kelso, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN, 1984, 587 pages, $27.95.

Women Lawyers: Perspective on Success
Emily Couric, Law & Business, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1988, 259 pages, $35.

Your Future as a Lawyer
Charles Z. Cohen, Rosen Publishing Group, NY, 1983, $9.97. Interviews with practicing professionals, suggested courses and undergraduate study, survey of law schools, salary scales of the profession, etc.

You and the Law Series

Want to know more about your rights and responsibilities under the law? The "You and the Law Series" is designed to help people understand the law that affects them every day. Booklets include:

- **LAW IN THE WORKPLACE**
  (product code number 235-0015)
- **LAW AND THE COURTS**
  (product code number 235-0006)
- **YOUR LEGAL GUIDE TO CONSUMER CREDIT**
  (product code number 235-0010)
- **THE AMERICAN LAWYER: WHEN & HOW TO USE ONE**
  (product code number 235-0001)
- **YOUR LEGAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE**
  (product code number 235-0005)
- **YOUR RIGHTS OVER AGE 50**
  (product code number 235-0011)
- **LANDLORDS AND TENANTS**
  (product code number 235-0004)

These booklets are available for $3 each and can be ordered from Order Fulfillment, American Bar Association, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60611. Please specify product code number of the booklets you wish to order.

The "You and the Law Series" is one of the many programs and publications of the American Bar Association's Public Education Division. The Division's conferences, films, newsletters, and other outreach activities are designed to make the law more understandable to the American public. For more information about any Division activity, contact the Public Education Division, American Bar Association, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611, (312) 988-5725.